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UNEMPLOYED

Many Idle Men Go to Large Cities in Summer-Japanese Bernhart Dies at Tokio -Social Customs in Parts of Island

Tokio, Sept. 6.-Like many other great cities the number of unemployed is ever on the increase in Tokio, where men gather from the country with high ambitions. Unfortun-

Consequently even men with good qualifications are roaming about, valuly seeking employment. Some of them come to the free lodging house at Honjo. Tokio, tired out; some even are on the brink of starvation.

This summer the small lodging

louse is taxed to its utmost capacity The director of the house tells pitiful tories of his nightly lodgers. in the prime of life," he says, "come here every day starving, having had nothing to eat for three or four days. young men who come to me for help, the majority are from the country. They make their way to the city with high hopes, and write home exaggerated or imagined stories of money and dressed up in royal style to impress their family and friends with their success, not yet realized. When they return to the city their situation is worse than it was before for they are then saddled with the debts they incurred to create false impressions at home. These young men ately, however, high places are few begin generally as hard workers or

GREAT AMERICAN INVENTORS

"Learn One Thing Every Day"

No. 6. THOMAS ALVA EDISON

great telegraph company. The time - half century ago. Enter a tall young man wearing a slouchy broad brimmed hat and a wet duster clinging to his legs, who marched into superintendent's office, and said:

Here I am The superintendent gazed at him. Who are you?" he finally asked.

"Tom Edison " 'And who on earth might Tom



The young man explained that he telegraphy;

Edison sat down and for four and ernment. ore-half hours took the speedy mes-The faster the instrument doked the faster he wrote the words t the end New York called-

"Hello yourself," Edison flashed

Who the dickens are you?" asked the New York operator.

the other end of my wire for more will know art, literature, history, sch

This little story of Thomas Alva store.

(Copyright, 1913, by The Mentor As- | Edison shows that even as a young man he exhibited unusual ability. He was born on February 11, 1847, at Milan, Eric County, Ohio. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, when the boy was seven, and when he was only twelve years old Edison became a train newsboy on the rail It was during this way to Detroit. time that he rigged up apparatus in the baggage car and experimented

with chemistry and telegraphy. He was but fifteen when he be came a telegraph operator. But his studies and experiments interfered so much with his duties that he was discharged many times. He worked in a number of cities of the United States and Canada. At the age of twenty-one he had built an automatic repeater, by which a telegraphic mes-sage could be transferred from one operator. By means of this messages could be sent direct to a much greater

distance than formerly. Edison finally went to Boston, as related above, and thence to New York in 1869. There he invented an improved printing telegraph for stock quotations—the ticker. For this he received \$40,000.

Then he built a laboratory at New Kest Orange, New Jersey. All the put on; it was being enacted as a prime he continued his experiments of a prescribed funeral ceremony and inventions. He lives now at Orange, and he is as hard worker at sixty-six as he was when a young

Among Edison's more important inventions are his system of multiplex the carbon telephone had been ordered to report for duty transmitter; the phonograph; the in-at the Boston office. He was told candescent lamp and light system; si down and wait. A little while the kinetoscope, and his invention of later a New York sender, who was this year, the talking-moving-picture one of the most rapid in the telegraph. In all he has had seven hundred pat-

business at that time, called up. All ents granted to him.
the operators were busy "Let that new fellow try him," said afterwards Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French gov-

Every day a different human interest story will appear in the Standard. You can get a beautiful intaglie reproduction of the above picture, with five others, equally attractive, 7x9 1-3 "Tom Edison."
"You are the first man in the country." In "The Mentor" a well known try that could ever take me at my fastest," clicked out New York," and the only one who could ever sit at ers of the Standard and the Mentor mer by a Japanese girl seven years than two hours and a half. I'm proud ence, and travel, and own exquisite pictures. On sale at Spargo's Book

and talent apparently superabundant jambitious students, then they become summer is over, for if all goes well house.

Japan is dealing with the problem of the unemployed on scientific having profited by the grounds, experience of America and gaeater Europe

Madame Kumehachi Ichikawa, the Sarah Bernhardt" of Japan, died recently at the age of seventy, after spending nearly half a century on the

Like Japanese warriors, who are proud to die on the battlefield, Jap-anese actors and actresses hope to Kumehachi was no their success. A few years later they exception and her prayer was ango back to their homes on borrowed swered, for while performing one of swered, for while performing one of her favorite dances at the Mikuni theatre in Tokio, she collapsed on the

stage and never recovered.

Madame Ichikawa was born in Samural family, and commenced her theatrical training at the early age She soon proved herself an hours and a half enchanting dancer. At twelve she had many pupils, some of them her seniors in age, studying Japanese dancing with her. But it was at the age of two and twenty that she made ner first appearance on the stage as professional actress. Her thorough in Japan raining, coupled with her personal attractiveness, made her more and more famous until one evening Danuro, the star actor of the era, was greatly impressed by her genius, and asked her to join his company

Kumehachi belonged to the old school, but her wonderful adaptability enabled her to carry her role successfully in "new" plays, including a number of Shakespearean tragedies. She was virtually the only actress of the old school, for at that time Japanese feminine roles were always played by "New" actresses, however, are men now being brought out and Kumebachi gave willing assistance training of young girls recruited by the Imperial theatre of Tokio.

The Japanese empire shows a wide ange in social customs. provinces observe usages and indulge in social ceremonies that are surprising, when they are related, even to the Japanese themselves. tional inspector of Tokio has just returned to the capital from the Island of Oshima, with strange tales of the wire to another without the aid of an customs of the islanders, especially in weddings and funerals.

While on the island the inspector, R. Kawagoe by name, attended the funeral of a fisherman. The coffin was covered with two suits of the dead man's clothing, and surrounded by a score of women of sorrowful face, who proceeded to utter a long monosyllabic howl of lamentation The visitor was so affected that he ark, New Jersey, but four years later wept with the mourners, but later moved to Menlo Park, and later to he found out that all this sorrow was wept with the mourners, but later put on; it was being enacted as a part

The islanders develop physically much earlier than the people in other parts of the Empire. Girls marry at twelve or thirteen years, and young men at fourteen or fifteen. For two months after the wedding the husband pays nightly visits to the wife at the home of her parents, while the young wife visits her parents-in-law and helps them by fetching pails of water from the well. After that she is taken into the home of her hus-

On Oshima the young people enjoy freedom in the matter of courting than in central Japan. eft to themselves to select their own mates, much after the fashion When a young sultor of the West. proposes to the girl of his choice, the girl declines two or three times as matter of form, and in order that she may enjoy the period of court-

Mount Fuji, a dead volcanic mountain nearly 15,000 feet high, famous mer by a Japanese girl seven years old, who made the trip unaided by Considering the youthher elders. fulness of the climber, this is a rec ord. Another will be made before the

cheap laborers or coolies, and finally end as loafers, sheltered in the poor years of age, will accomplish his one years of age, will accomplish his one hundredth ascension. With the close of last summer his record was eighty-August saw him complete his three. ninety-fourth trip to the summit.

From time immemorial Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan, has been considered a sacred peak, and until about forty years ago women were not allowed to make the ascent. Even now much religious sentiment is at-tached to the mountain, and group after group of pilgrims f rom all over the country visit the little shrines on the snow clad summit murmuring in their ascent up the long slopes "Rok-kon Shojo," meaning, "May our six senses be clean and undefiled."

Aside from these pilgrims all class es of people, including some of the "new women" of Japan, climb up the mountain Recently a prize-climbing contest was held, and a student of the Waseda university made a record ascent by reaching the summit in two

Prince Hirohito, crown prince of Japan, thirteen years of age, often expresses his earnest desire to climb This year he hopes to do ap Fuji. so with Prince Yi, former crown prince of Korea, who is now studying

Fuji is coy in summer, and rarely discloses herself to the view of visitors who try to see her from points of vantage. This is due to the prevailing mist and clouds.

The opening of the Panama canal to the merchant ships of the world will see the inauguration of a new line of Japanese vessels running to the eastern coast of the and also to points in Europe The Osaka Mercantile Steamship

company is making plans to this end. It has already ordered several new teamers of 80000 tons each, and it has despatched to America a number of agents to make preliminary investigations as to ports, docking facilities, charters, etcetera.

Professor of English in University at Sofia Defends Country Against Report That Her Soldiers Have Committed Atrocities

New York, Sept. 6.-Constantine Stephanove, professor of English lit erature in the University of Sofia, Bulgaria, has written a letter to friends in New York in which he defends Bul-garia from the allegations freely made against her that she was the aggressor in the latest Balkan war. and that Bulgarian troops have committed a series of atrocities in south eastern Europe.

The letter is dated Solia, where Professor Stephanove resides, and was written in August, shortly after the conclusion of peace at Bucharest. The writer begins by describing the isolation in which Bulgaria had found herself for several weeks past. Her enemies, Servia, Roumania, Greece and Montenegro conspired to make it practically impossible for Bulgaria to communicate with the outside world during the first months of the fightng, taking advantage of this condition to circulate abroad a number of misleading and even mendacious statements concerning the progress of the war, all reflecting on Bulgaria He then outlines the secret treaty concluded last May between and Greece, by which Greece guaran teed Turkey armed assistance for the reoccupation of Adrianople, Turkey in return pledging her support to Greece for the seizure of Thrace. The Servia, Roumania, conspiracy Montenegro against Bulgaria is characterized as ne of the most complete recorded in history and a distinct and notable phase of this concerted action was the irculation of baseless and lying reports, all destined to injure Bulgaria the eyes of the world, and which Bulgaria was at the time powerless

side of the case, Professor Stephanove writes as follows "The charge that Bulgaria was the aggressor in this warfare, in which her former allies were arrayed against is unjust and untrue. Bulgaria did her utmost to persuade Servia to fulfill the stipulations of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty for the protection of Macedonia, but without success. was for the freedom of Macedonia that Bulgaria engaged in the Balkan With her army still at Tchaalia and Gallipoli it was unthinkable that Bulgaria should declare war up

o refute or deny. Continuing his in

eresting presentation of Bulgaria's

n her former allies. "Servia and Greece inaugurated series of cruel attacks, meanwhile upon the Bulgarian population of Ma-Thousands were imprisoned maltreated, and many even suffered death; other thousands escaped into Bulgaria. Then followed the Greek riots at Serres, Angista, Negritta, etc. n which many Bulgarian soldier were killed from ambush by Greek bands. The Bulgarian outpost at Angista resisted, and in revenge the Greek general staff planned the at tack on the small Bulgarian garrison

There were other similar skirmish es on the border. What could Bulga-ria do? She appealed to Russia, the arbiter of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty but Russia refused to act. She ap pealed also to the powers, but her cry as ignored. Servia and Greece, for tifled by their secret understandings with Roumania and Turkey, rapidly became unbearable in their attitude.

"Part of the Bulgarian troops Adrianople and Tchatalia had been brought across the border into Mace donia by June 30. The burning and ooting of the village of Zleto, by the Servians, was the first serious inci-dent to provoke war. A Macedonian leader named Arbera retaliated on the Servians for this attack, and the fol-lowing day the Servians advanced against the regular Bulgarian army The Bulgarian troops retaliated and drove their enemies back for a dis-

tance of twenty miles. "That same day the fighting became general all along the border. Bulgaria was attacked by Servians, Greeks and Montenegrins, Against the entire Greek army of 200,000 men so packed as to eliminate possibility Bulgaria had barely 30,000 men under of alfalfa weevil accompanying the

General Ivanoff. Nevertheless, on shipment. Each package would be he would take up the matter of raisthe first and second days of the certified. fighting, Bulgaria routed her enemies,

Greeks was complete, when to the consternation of the Bulgarian solliers there came orders to stop fighting and return to their original posi-The order was a fatal one tions. The army cried bitterly when called upon to obey it. But Russia, who had promised to settle the differences beobeyed. Bulgaria did obey, but not so Servia. The Bulgarian envoys sent angles. to tell the Servians of the order were murdered.

"Then came a furious attack upon the Servians, but Macedonian volunters saved the day. This was fol-lowed by general fighting, with no decisive results. General Ivanoff made a successful retreat, inflicting awful losses on the Greeks. The Bulgarians opposed to the Servinas held garians opposed to the Servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of portions of the was 52 years of age and leaves a greek of the servinas held desired rescinding of the servinas held desired r their own, and even captured 8000 Servians. Bulgaria crossed the Servian border and seized Kniajevatz. Zaitchar, etc., and cut the railroad which connected Belgrade and Macedonia

"Just as Bulgaria was about to execute a brilliant manoeuvre and administer a death blow to her treacherous enemies, Roumania attacked her from the rear and seized northern Bulgaria. At Adrianople. Rou-mania declared Bulgaria must stop her invasion of Servia. Shorn of her strength by her war with Turkey. Bulgaria had to concede.

"The powers then intervened, and after a preliminary meeting at Nish, an armistice was concluded at Bucharest. It is now believed that a subsequent conference of the great powers will revise the Bucharest convention, and settle permanently all territorial differences Balkan states.

A foreign diplomat has summed up the situation thus army, by its brilliant successes in Turkey, inspired fear in Roumania. Servia and Greece. They believed that another ten years would see her the dominant power in the Balkans, and one of the great powers of Europe Hence the conspiracy, ed it would be better to annihilate Bulgaria now than be annihilated by

her in the near future'
"As to the charges of atrocities for which Bulgaria has been unjustly blamed, they are unqualifiedly false The world already is being informed as to the actual perpetrators of these Over 100,000 refuhorrible deeds, gees have fled to Bulgaria from Macedonia. Hundreds and thousands have met death at the hands of Greek and Servian soldiers. The stories of these refugees rend the heart. Many Macedonian towns have been burned by the Greeks, who killed every Bulgarian who fell into their hands

"Few people know what Bulgaria has really accomplished many faults, but we are conscious of the fact that we have wronged no We wanted to free Macedonia Our neighbors, jealous of our might, are doing all they can to balk us in our desire to gather all Bulgarians under one roof.

OGDEN TO BE FRUIT GATEWAY

Salt Lake, Sept 6.—In the office of J. Edward Taylor, state horticul-tural inspector, four horticultural and entomological sharps mulled over the question of the Montana quarantine against Utah farm products till a late hour last night. They were Taylor, Dr. E. G. Titus of the Utab Agri cultural college, George I. Reeves, head of the local United States bureau of entomology, and R. A. Cooley Montana state entomologist, report, given the governor of Montana on his return to Helena, will probably be the basis for the final Montana action on raising or ying the quarantine brought against

the Utah alfalfa weevil. While the question was well argued pro and con no decision was reached nor will the Montana entomologist have much to say till after today when, with Taylor, he will go to Og-den and Brigham City and make a thorough survey of the chances for the proposed Utah plan working.

The Utah plan, heretofore explained, is that Ogden and Brigham shall be made the official exporting cen-ters into Montana and that inspectors shall be maintained at these coints to see that Utah products are

Reeves and Titus, probably the termountain region and experts on the alfalfa weevil, also said that the tween Serbs and Bulgars, had to be plan might work, and their opinion was consulted on many of its various

> after the meeting, and will be away cal hospital following an operation. some time on matters pertaining to lie was operated upon several days his department. The recommendands and rallied nicely, but yesterday tions of Cooley, he says, will not be had an attack of heart trouble and made public till after he and the died in a few hours. quarantine,

> Butte, Sept. 5 .- Governor S. V. Stewart announced today, upon his return from Salt Lake, where he vis-lited with the governor of Utah, while enroute home from the governors' "The little supply that I had of the conference at Colorado Springs, that

ing the Utah quarantine immediately While Cooley would not discuss the with Professor R. A. Cooley of the Inflicting tremendous losses.

plan, he admitted that its claims to State Agricultural college and State The defeat of the Servians and the feasibility are not unfounded.

Horticulturist M. L. Dean, Mr. Stew-Horticulturist M. L. Dean. Mr. Stew-

"That is why I'm here," he said.
"The plan may work, and then again it might not. I want to see which is the fact."

Horticulturist M. L. Dean, Mr. Stewart stated that the governor of Utah had impressed him that Utah fruitmen were anxious to have the quarantine removed and has agreed to antine removed and has agreed to see that the Utah horticultural offibest reputed entomologists in the in- cials establish a rigid inspection of all fruit consigned to Montana.

PROMINENT FARMER DIES

Logan, Sept, 5.-James Nelson, one Reeves departed for Portland, Ore .. Cache county, died last night at a lo-He will be widow and seven children.

RUNNING LOW.

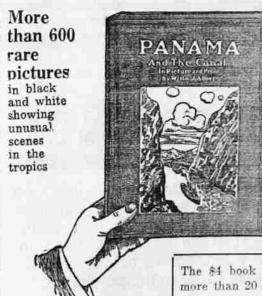
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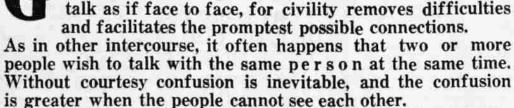
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